

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

In re:) Appeal from BK-N-07-51126-GWZ
8 FRENCH QUARTER, INC.,)
9 EUGENE CLEVE CANEPA,)
10 Appellant,)
11 vs.)
12 JAMES A. PIEPRZYCA; UST-UNITED)
STATES TRUSTEE, RENO; ANGELIQUE)
13 L.M. CLARK, Trustee; VAL PETERSON;)
OSCAR RENTERIA, Trustee of the)
14 Renteria Family Trust,)
15 Appellees.)
16)
17 JAMES A. PIEPRZYCA,)
18 Appellant,)
19 vs.)
20 EUGENE C. CANEPA; UST-UNITED)
STATES TRUSTEE, RENO; ANGELIQUE)
L.M. CLARK, Trustee; VAL PETERSON;)
21 OSCAR RENTERIA, Trustee of the)
Renteria Family Trust,)
22 Appellees.)
23)

24 These consolidated cases are appeals from the order of the
25 bankruptcy court, docketed on May 31, 2011, which equitably
26 subordinated Eugene C. Canepa ("Canepa") and James Pieprzyca's
27 ("Pieprzyca") (collectively, "Appellants") claims and separately
28 sanctioned them for inequitable conduct before the bankruptcy court.

1 The question presented by the appeal is whether the bankruptcy court
 2 erred in exercising equitable subordination against Canepa and
 3 Pieprzyca without express notice and a hearing on the issue of
 4 whether equitable subordination may apply.

5

I. Factual and Procedural Background

7 On December 16, 2005, Canepa, an individual operating Canepa
 8 Construction and Development ("Canepa Construction") as his sole
 9 proprietorship, allegedly entered into a design and construction
 10 contract on behalf of both Canepa Construction and French Quarter
 11 (the debtor in the bankruptcy proceeding). (Mem. Dec. PER¹ 2633-
 12 34.²) On May 10, 2007, Canepa filed a mechanic's lien on property
 13 owned by Birdie, LLC, located at 3500 West Naples Avenue, Las Vegas,
 14 Nevada, for work, materials, or equipment furnished to Naples
 15 Polaris, LLC by Canepa Construction. (Id. at 2634.) The lien was
 16 filed as a result of contract work performed by Canepa on behalf of
 17 French Quarter. (Id.)

18 On August 3, 2007, French Quarter filed a voluntary petition
 19 for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. (Id.) Canepa and Pieprzyca each filed
 20 proofs of claims against the estate. (Id.) Pieprzyca was an
 21 employee of French Quarter. (Id.) Canepa's claim was for the total
 22 amount of \$7,795,029.54 based on the mechanic's lien he filed on the
 23 property. (Id.) Canepa did not attach the construction contract he

24
 25 ¹ "PER" refers to Pieprzyca's Excerpts of Record. "CER" refers
 to Canepa's Excerpts of Record.

26 ² Canepa does not contest the facts as found by the bankruptcy
 27 court relating to his conduct. Pieprzyca does contest the bankruptcy
 court's factual findings concerning his conduct.

28

1 allegedly entered into in 2005. (Id.) Pieprzyca's claim was for
2 monies due and owing under his employment contract in the amount of
3 \$1,250,715.19, a claim for five percent of the proceeds from the
4 sale of the debtor. (Id.)

5 At the September 24, 2007 § 341 meeting of creditors, Canepa
6 testified that he signed a contract on behalf of Canepa Construction
7 for the work done for French Quarter. (Id.) After the § 341
8 meeting, Pieprzyca contends that Canepa told him that Canepa
9 Construction did not have a construction contract with the debtor.
10 (Id.; PER 2082-83.)

11 On September 29, 2007, Pieprzyca received two emails that he
12 provided to Canepa. (Mem. Dec. PER 2634.) The emails both provided
13 blank construction contracts. (Id.) The first was an email from
14 Kassie Dickinson which included a contract typed in Word. (PER
15 2089.) The second was a contract from Rick Dickinson. (Mem. Dec.
16 PER 2634.)

17 On March 29, 2008, Pieprzyca faxed a declaration to Canepa to
18 sign confirming that Pieprzyca, pursuant to his employment contract,
19 was entitled to five percent of the proceeds from the liquidation or
20 sale of the debtor. (Id. at 2635.) Canepa did not sign the
21 declaration. (Id.)

22 On June 11, 2008, Canepa presented the alleged 2005 contract
23 between Canepa Construction and French Quarter to the bankruptcy
24 court by attaching it to his response to claim objection. (Id.) A
25 settlement conference was held, and the Trustee and Canepa
26 Construction compromised by reducing Canepa's claim to
27 \$2,081,500.00. (Id.)

1 In mid-August, Canepa alleges that Pieprzyca called him and
2 threatened to derail the settlement unless Canepa paid Pieprzyca
3 \$50,000.00. ([Id.](#)) Canepa refused. ([Id.](#)) On August 22, 2008,
4 Pieprzyca filed an "Amended Opposition to Motion for Order Approving
5 Trustee's Compromise of Various Claims." ([Id.](#)) In the amended
6 opposition, Pieprzyca contends that Canepa admitted to never having
7 a construction contract in 2005. ([Id.](#)) Pieprzyca attached the
8 email he received with the blank construction contract from Kassie
9 Dickinson, which Pieprzyca contends was modified and backdated to
10 2005 by Canepa. ([Id.](#)) On August 26, 2008, Canepa filed a reply,
11 asserting that Pieprzyca threatened to derail the settlement if
12 Canepa did not pay him \$50,000.00. ([Id.](#) at 2635-36.)

13 On August 28, 2008, the bankruptcy court approved the
14 settlement despite Pieprzyca's objection to Canepa's claim because
15 the court found that the settlement was in the best interest of all
16 creditors. ([Id.](#) at 2636.) The bankruptcy court issued an Order to
17 Show Cause on October 2, 2008 as to the validity and veracity of the
18 declarations filed by Pieprzyca and Canepa in relation to
19 Pieprzyca's objection to Canepa's claim. ([Id.](#)) A hearing was held
20 on the Order to Show Cause on May 14 and May 15, 2009.

21 On May 31, 2011, the bankruptcy court entered an order and
22 memorandum decision holding that Canepa and Pieprzyca's claims shall
23 be subordinated to all allowed claims in the case, and that both
24 Canepa and Pieprzyca's claims shall be reduced by \$25,000.00 each,
25 or the amount of actual attorney's fees if less than \$50,000.00, in
26 addition to being equitably subordinated. (PER 2646.)

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1 Both Canepa and Pieprzyca appealed, and the cases were
2 consolidated in this Court.

3

4 **II. Jurisdiction**

5 United States District Courts have jurisdiction to hear appeals
6 from "final judgments, orders, and decrees" of the bankruptcy court
7 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1), as well as certain interlocutory
8 orders described in 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(2). A party may also, "with
9 leave of the court," appeal from other interlocutory orders and
10 decrees pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(3). See In re City of Desert
11 Hot Springs, 339 F.3d 782, 787 (9th Cir. 2003) (noting that the
12 district court must hear appeals from final decisions of the
13 bankruptcy courts, but it is within the discretion of the district
14 court to hear appeals of interlocutory orders).

15 Here, the bankruptcy court's order constitutes a final order
16 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1) because it represents
17 the bankruptcy court's final resolution of the parties' rights with
18 regard to Appellants' claims against the estate. See id. at 788
19 (describing the Ninth Circuit's "'pragmatic' approach to deciding
20 whether orders in bankruptcy cases are final, 'recognizing that
21 certain proceedings in a bankruptcy case are so distinct and
22 conclusive either to the rights of individual parties or the
23 ultimate outcome of the case that final decisions as to them should
24 be appealable as of right.'") (quoting In re Mason, 709 F.2d 1313,
25 1317 (9th Cir. 1983)). As such, we have jurisdiction over the
26 appeal pursuant to section 158(a).

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III. Standard of Review

We review the bankruptcy court's conclusions of law and interpretation of the Bankruptcy Code *de novo* and its factual findings for clear error. In re Greene, 583 F.3d 614, 618 (9th Cir. 2009). A bankruptcy court's decision regarding equitable subordination pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 510(c) is reviewed for abuse of discretion. In re Filtercorp, Inc., 163 F.3d 570, 583 (9th Cir. 1998). An award of sanctions is reviewed for abuse of discretion. In re Deville, 361 F.3d 539, 547 (9th Cir. 2004).

IV. Discussion

12 Canepa and Pieprzyca each appeal the bankruptcy court's ruling
13 equitably subordinating their claims. While their appeals vary
14 slightly in that Canepa is not contesting the bankruptcy court's
15 factual findings and Pieprzyca is, we shall address both appeals
16 together because the issue of whether the bankruptcy court erred in
17 applying 11 U.S.C. § 510(c) without holding a hearing expressly on
18 the issue of equitable subordination disposes of both appeals.

A. Principles of Equitable Subordination Under Mobile Steel

20 11 U.S.C. § 510(c) provides that "after notice and a hearing,"
21 a court may "under principles of equitable subordination,
22 subordinate for purposes of distribution all or part of an allowed
23 claim to all or part of another allowed claim or all or part of an
24 allowed interest to all or part of another allowed interest." The
25 seminal case on the standard for applying equitable subordination is
26 *Matter of Mobile Steel Co.*, 563 F.2d 692 (5th Cir. 1977). Mobile

1 Steel provides that three conditions must be satisfied before the
 2 court may exercise equitable subordination:

- 3 (i) The claimant must have engaged in some inequitable
 conduct.
- 4 (ii) The misconduct must have resulted in injury to the
 creditors of the bankrupt or conferred an unfair
 advantage on the claimant.
- 5 (iii) Equitable subordination of the claim must not be
 inconsistent with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

7 *Id.* at 700 (internal citations omitted). Three principles must also
 8 be kept in mind:

- 9 a) Inequitable conduct directed against the bankrupt or
 its creditors may be sufficient to warrant
 subordination of a claim irrespective of whether it was
 related to the acquisition or assertion of that claim.
- 10 b) A claim or claims should be subordinated only to the
 extent necessary to offset the harm which the bankrupt
 and its creditors suffered on account of the
 inequitable conduct.
- 11 c) The burden of proving all the elements of
 subordination is on the objectant. If the validity of
 the underlying claim is in issue, the claimant has the
 burden of providing both the amount and legitimacy of
 his claim. However, once that burden has been
 satisfied, the objectant must prove by a preponderance
 of the evidence that the claimant engaged in such
 substantial inequitable conduct to the detriment of the
 debtor's other creditors that subordination is
 warranted.

12 In re Pac. Exp., Inc., 69 B.R. 112, 116 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1986)

13 (citing Mobile Steel, 563 F.2d at 700-01). Furthermore, "[w]here
 14 the claimant is an insider, his dealings with the debtor will be
 15 subjected to more exacting scrutiny." *Id.* (quoting Matter of
 16 Teltronics Servs., Inc. 29 B.R. 139, 169 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1983)).

23 **B. The Application of the Mobile Steel Factors**

24 While Appellants contest the bankruptcy court's application of
 25 the Mobile Steel factors to their claims, the bankruptcy court
 26 discusses the Mobile Steel factors and finds that they were

1 satisfied in this case.³ The court did not, however, discuss the
 2 requirement of § 510(c) that equitable subordination may only be
 3 exercised after notice and a hearing, which we shall address in a
 4 separate section.

5 In Canepa's case, taking the bankruptcy court's factual
 6 findings as true, we agree with the bankruptcy court that equitable
 7 subordination would be appropriate under Mobile Steel based on the
 8 evidence presented to the bankruptcy court. There can be no dispute
 9 that Canepa is an insider. He is the president of both Canepa
 10 Construction and president and sole shareholder of French Quarter.
 11 (Mem. Dec. at 6 (PER 2638).) As such, his actions must be
 12 scrutinized closely, and equitable subordination is appropriate
 13 under less egregious conduct than would be required of a non-
 14 insider. However, even were Canepa not an insider, his actions
 15 would be reprehensible. The bankruptcy court found, and Canepa does
 16 not challenge, that "no contract existed between Canepa Construction
 17 and French Quarter in 2005," and that Canepa filed a "fraudulent,
 18 back-dated contract with the bankruptcy court" in an attempt to
 19 ensure that his claim would be paid, "while taking money out of the
 20 pockets of other creditors who hold legitimate claims." (Mem. Dec.
 21

22 ³ Appellants also argue that equitable subordination was used as
 23 a sanction in this case. Equitable subordination may not be used as
 24 a sanction or penalty. In re Westgate-Cal. Corp., 642 F.2d 1174, 1178
 25 (9th Cir. 1981) ("The time-honored maxim that equity will not enforce
 26 a penalty adds another limitation to the subordination power.").
 27 However, the bankruptcy court is not applying equitable subordination
 as a sanction. The court's decision clearly holds that equitable
 subordination is appropriate under 11 U.S.C. § 510(c), and separately
 finds sanctions in the amount of \$25,000.00 each, or the actual amount
 of attorneys' fees incurred for litigating the issue of the fraudulent
 contract.

1 at 7-8 (PER 2639-40).) Furthermore, the bankruptcy court found the
2 "evidence overwhelming that Canepa, as President of French Quarter
3 and Canepa Construction, created the fraudulent 2005 Contract to
4 substantiate his claim." (*Id.* at 2640.) Because the court
5 essentially found that Canepa's claim was fraudulent from the start,
6 the court chose to equitably subordinate the claim as a result of
7 Canepa's inequitable conduct. Our *de novo* review does not lead to a
8 different conclusion. Canepa's conduct is indisputably the type of
9 conduct that attempted to deprive other creditors of the fair value
10 of their claims, and the subordination of his claim does not
11 overreach the extent of the harm caused by that misconduct.

12 While the evidence concerning Pieprzyca's involvement in the
13 fraudulent conduct is not as overwhelming, we cannot find that the
14 bankruptcy court's factual findings were clearly erroneous.
15 Pieprzyca testified that although he was told by Canepa that he had
16 no contract in September 2007, Pieprzyca did not bring this fact to
17 the attention of the court for eleven months, despite being present
18 at the October 16, 2007 meeting of creditors at which Canepa claimed
19 to have a written construction contract. (PER 2082-2083.)
20 Furthermore, Pieprzyca admitted that the blank contract from which
21 Canepa fraudulently created the backdated contract was initially
22 emailed to him shortly after Pieprzyca's conversation with Canepa
23 about Canepa's lack of a contract, and that Pieprzyca provided the
24 blank contract to Canepa while suspecting that the blank contract
25 would be used to create a fraudulent contract. (PER 2093-94.) The
26 evidence concerning Pieprzyca's alleged extortion attempt against
27 Canepa is weaker, but the bankruptcy court's factual findings are

1 entitled to deference. In light of the testimony by Canepa and the
 2 corroborating testimony by Peterson⁴, and the indisputable delay
 3 between Pieprzyca allegedly finding out about Canepa's attempt to
 4 fraudulently create a contract and notifying the court, the
 5 bankruptcy court's conclusion that Pieprzyca was "trying to confer a
 6 \$50,000.00 benefit upon himself by concealing the true nature of the
 7 contract" is not clearly erroneous. Nor does it seem to be the
 8 basis, ultimately, upon which the bankruptcy court concludes that
 9 equitable subordination is appropriate. The bankruptcy court held
 10 that "[w]hether Pieprzyca was attempting to extort \$50,000.00 from
 11 Canepa to keep the true nature of the contract concealed from the
 12 court, his conduct in waiting eleven months to unveil the truth has
 13 resulted in injury to the Debtor's other creditors and has violated
 14 the integrity of the bankruptcy process." (PER 2641-42.) The court
 15 also found evidence that Pieprzyca participated in Canepa's attempt
 16 to create the contract. Because Pieprzyca admits to providing
 17 Canepa with the blank contracts while suspecting that those
 18 contracts would be used to create a fraudulent contract, the
 19 bankruptcy court's finding is not clearly erroneous.

20 The appropriateness of equitable subordination is not as clear-
 21 cut in Pieprzyca's case as it is in Canepa's. However, on the basis
 22 of the bankruptcy court's factual findings, which we defer to
 23 because on the basis of the evidence presented, those findings are
 24

25 ⁴ Peterson is a general engineering contractor who invested in
 26 the Naples Polaris project. Peterson testified that he understood
 27 there was a contract between Canepa Construction and French Quarter.
 (PER 1827.) Peterson also testified that Canepa discussed Pieprzyca's
 alleged extortion attempt with him. (PER 1856.)

1 not clearly erroneous, we agree that Pieprzyca's fraudulent conduct
 2 harmed the creditors in the amount of Canepa's fraudulent claim.
 3 However, the rule that equitable subordination may only be applied
 4 "to the extent necessary to offset specific harm creditors suffered
 5 as a result" may dictate that subordinating Canepa's claim would be
 6 sufficient, and not greater than necessary, to offset the harm. In
 7 re GTI Capital Holdings, LLC, Nos. 03-07923-SSC, 03-07924-SSC, 2007
 8 WL 2493671, at *18 (Bankr. D. Ariz. Aug. 30, 2007). Arguably, the
 9 fact that there was a partial payment to Canepa's assignee, which is
 10 partially the result of Pieprzyca's improper delay in bringing his
 11 concerns to the court, may be offset by subordinating Pieprzyca's
 12 claim. Because we remand to the bankruptcy court on the basis that
 13 notice and a hearing are required on the issue of equitable
 14 subordination, we also direct the bankruptcy court to consider the
 15 harm caused by Pieprzyca's conduct and whether subordination of his
 16 claim is also necessary and appropriate to offset that harm.

17 **C. Notice and a Hearing**

18 While we agree with the bankruptcy court that equitable
 19 subordination was a proper remedy for Canepa's conduct, and may have
 20 been an appropriate remedy for Pieprzyca's, we find that the
 21 bankruptcy court's failure to give proper notice and a hearing on
 22 the issue of equitable subordination requires remanding the actions.
 23 "Because subordination under § 510 involves valid claims, the
 24 claimant has a property interest that would be modified by
 25 subordination. The notice and hearing requirement, therefore, is a
 26 basic due process protection." In re Palmdale Hills Prop., LLC, 423
 27 B.R. 655, 667 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2009) (quoting 4 COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY, ¶

1 510.01 (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer, eds., 15th ed. rev.
2 2009)).

3 After receiving Pieprzyca's objection to Canepa's claim, the
4 bankruptcy court issued an Order to Show Cause (PER 1420-21) 1) why
5 Pieprzyca or Canepa should be referred to the United States Attorney
6 for false testimony, false claims, extortion, and fraud; and 2) "why
7 James Pieprzyca or Eugene C. Canepa, and any entities they control,
8 should be subject to an appropriate remedy and/or sanction,
9 including without limitation, compensatory damages, Federal Rule of
10 Bankruptcy Procedure 9011 sanctions, and all of this Court's
11 inherent powers as outlined in In re Rainbow Magazine, 77 F.3d 278,
12 284 (9th Cir. 1996), for misleading, or attempting to mislead, this
13 Court or defrauding the integrity of the bankruptcy process."
14 (Order to Show Cause, PER 1421.) The Order to Show Cause further
15 provided that "all of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure for
16 Adversary Proceedings, 7001 et. seq., shall govern this hearing."
17 (Id.) The Trustee argues that the Order to Show Cause put Appellants
18 on notice that equitable subordination may be applied against them,
19 and they waived their right to argue the issue by failing to present
20 any arguments.

21 Despite the broad scope of the Order to Show Cause, Appellants
22 argue that the bankruptcy court did not provide proper notice and a
23 hearing in accordance with § 510(c) and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy
24 Procedure 7001 et. seq. We agree with Appellants that the hearing
25 held in May 2009 did not adequately give notice to the parties of
26 the possibility of equitable subordination because the bankruptcy
27 court limited the scope of the hearing to evidence concerning Canepa

1 and Pieprzyca's conduct relating to Canepa's construction contract,
2 and repeatedly stated that the court would not disturb the
3 settlement other than in the form of appropriate sanctions. For
4 example, at a hearing held on May 7, 2009, a week before the
5 evidentiary hearing on the Order to Show Cause, the bankruptcy court
6 clarified that the settlement agreement controls what is to be paid,
7 and that he would not be revisiting any of those issues. (CER 419.)
8 The bankruptcy court further stated that he "simply want[s] to know
9 who has or who has not told me the truth, who may have engaged in
10 what might be conduct that should be referred to the U.S. Attorney
11 or engaged in conduct that should be subject to sanctions." (Id.)
12 Notably, the bankruptcy court announced that "I am not adjusting
13 claims." (Id.) The bankruptcy court also stated that he is not
14 dealing with Pieprzyca's claims, and did not care if Pieprzyca was
15 entitled to five percent or nothing. (Id.) The bankruptcy court
16 then reiterated that the "whole purpose of the order to show cause
17 was to determine who, if anyone, Mr. Pieprzyca or Mr. Canepa, were
18 not telling me the truth when they filed under oath, under penalty
19 of perjury, their declarations to this Court." (Id. at 420.) The
20 bankruptcy court also stated that the hearing would not be a motion
21 for reconsideration of the settlement agreement, would not be a
22 claims objection forum, and would not be a means of adjusting or
23 modifying the obligations and the rights pursuant to the settlement
24 agreement. (Id. at 421-22.) The bankruptcy court stated that he
25 did not intend to adjust anybody's interest. (Id. at 423.) The
26 bankruptcy court did, however, indicate that compensatory damages or
27 sanctions may be an appropriate remedy for the conduct. (Id. at

1 425-26.) Pre-trial statements of Canepa, Pieprzyca, and the Trustee
2 were filed on May 7th and May 8th, and did not address the issue of
3 equitable subordination.

4 At the evidentiary hearing conducted on May 14, 2009, the
5 bankruptcy court again noted that while the language of the order to
6 show cause may have been "somewhat ambiguous," the hearing "is not a
7 proceeding whereby the settlement agreement will be affected. The
8 only potential effect upon claims would be in the role of
9 sanctions." (PER 1798.) Because equitable subordination may not be
10 used as a sanction, and because the bankruptcy court applied §
11 510(c) to subordinate Canepa and Pieprzyca's claims separate from
12 the \$50,000 in sanctions, we find that Appellants were not given the
13 opportunity to set forth evidence and arguments concerning equitable
14 subordination as is required under § 510(c).

15 Notwithstanding the procedural defect, we considered whether
16 remand is necessary in this action. There is no disputing that
17 Canepa and Pieprzyca's conduct, as found by the bankruptcy court,
18 was the type of conduct that could result in equitable
19 subordination. The bankruptcy court carefully considered the Mobile
20 Steel factors and applied them to the evidence presented in the May
21 2009 hearing. However, Canepa and Pieprzyca present argument that
22 they were denied notice and the opportunity to present evidence
23 concerning those Mobile Steel factors. Specifically, Canepa argues
24 that *quantum meruit* and unjust enrichment entitle Canepa to a fee
25 regardless of his fraudulent contract claim, and Pieprzyca argues,
26 *inter alia*, that any harm caused by his alleged participation and

1 delay in reporting the fraudulent conduct was exceeded by the
2 harshness of equitable subordination.

3 With respect to Canepa's claim of extracontractual theories of
4 recovery for his work, we note that the bankruptcy court found,
5 based on credible evidence, and Canepa does not contest, that no
6 agreement concerning a fee ever existed. However, this conclusion
7 does not rule out the possibility of recovery under *quantum*
8 *meruit* or unjust enrichment. Based on the evidence before us, we
9 cannot determine whether such an argument has any merit whatsoever.
10 But because Canepa has argued that the bankruptcy court's failure to
11 provide notice and a hearing as required by § 510(c) deprived him of
12 the opportunity to make the argument, we cannot find that the
13 procedural defect was harmless.

14 Similarly, Pieprzyca has at least a credible argument, as we
15 noted in the previous section, that the bankruptcy court did not
16 adequately balance the harm he caused with the remedy of
17 subordinating his claim. Therefore, the bankruptcy court erred in
18 failing to provide Pieprzyca with an opportunity to argue the
19 appropriateness of equitable subordination, and the action must be
20 remanded.

21 **D. Miscellaneous Arguments**

22 We disagree with Canepa and Pieprzyca's suggestion that a
23 bankruptcy court may not *sua sponte* raise equitable subordination as
24 a remedy. In re Pac. Express, Inc. does not hold that a court may
25 not *sua sponte* equitably subordinate a claim. 69 B.R. 112 (B.A.P.
26 9th Cir. 1986). In that case, the court found that there was no
27 evidence of inequitable conduct, and therefore the court erred in

equitably subordinating the claims. *Id.* at 117-18. “[A] bankruptcy court has the duty, as well as the power, to examine the circumstances surrounding a claim to see that injustice and unfairness are not done when allowance of the claim will accrue to the benefit of a controlling stockholder with fiduciary obligations to a corporation.” M.H. Gordon & Son, Inc. v. Debtor, 62 B.R. 552, 554 (D. Mass. 1986). Therefore, a bankruptcy court may have to raise the issue of equitable subordination if a party in interest has failed to do so. *Id.* Nothing in the Bankruptcy Code prohibits the bankruptcy court from raising the issue, as long as equitable subordination is only applied after notice and a hearing and consideration of applicable principles. The Bankruptcy Code specifically provides that:

[t]he court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title. No provision of this title providing for the raising of an issue by a party in interest shall be construed to preclude the court from, *sua sponte*, taking any action or making any determination necessary or appropriate to enforce or implement court orders or rules, or to prevent an abuse of process.

11 U.S.C. § 105(a).

Nor do we find that the court erred because the hearing was not conducted as an adversary proceeding as outlined in Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7001 *et seq.* While some cases do hold that a hearing on equitable subordination must proceed in the form of an adversary hearing, we do not believe that anything in the Code or the Rules prohibits the court from raising equitable subordination itself as long as the parties are given notice and a hearing and adequate procedural protections. See, e.g., In re Graves, 279 B.R.

1 266, 274 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2002) (when a bankruptcy court sua sponte
2 raises a matter that ordinarily requires an adversary proceeding, it
3 must assure that the defendant is afforded the procedural
4 protections that inhere in an adversary proceeding). As such, the
5 filing of a complaint by a party in interest is not required when
6 the bankruptcy court raises the issue of equitable subordination.

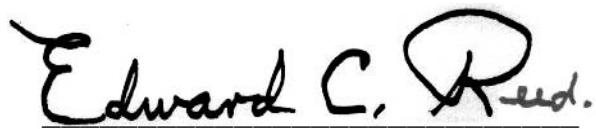
7 Nor do we find merit in Appellants' argument that the
8 bankruptcy court's order was necessarily a reconsideration of the
9 Settlement Order and was improper because it was not conducted
10 according to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60. While equitable
11 subordination certainly disturbs the amount Appellants will recover
12 from the bankruptcy estate, as long as the bankruptcy court follows
13 the necessary procedures for exercising equitable subordination, we
14 find that the facts of this case amply demonstrate the
15 appropriateness of such a remedy.

16
17 **V. Conclusion**

18 **IT IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY ORDERED** that the cases are remanded to
19 the bankruptcy court to hold a hearing on the issue of equitable
20 subordination to determine whether the previous order of the
21 bankruptcy court should be followed, amended, or replaced.

22 The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

23
24 DATED: March 30, 2012.

25 
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
27
28